

The



AMERICAN PERFUMER

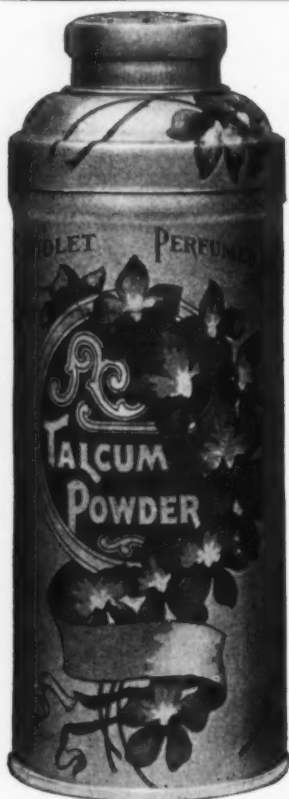
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{ BERTRAND'S POMADES AND ESSENTIAL OILS. }
{ GIVAUDAN SYNTHETIC SPECIALTIES. }
{ PURITAN BRAND ESSENTIAL OILS. }
USED BY THE LARGEST CONSUMER.
MUST BE A REASON FOR IT.

THE PERFUMER PUBLISHING COMPANY, NEW YORK



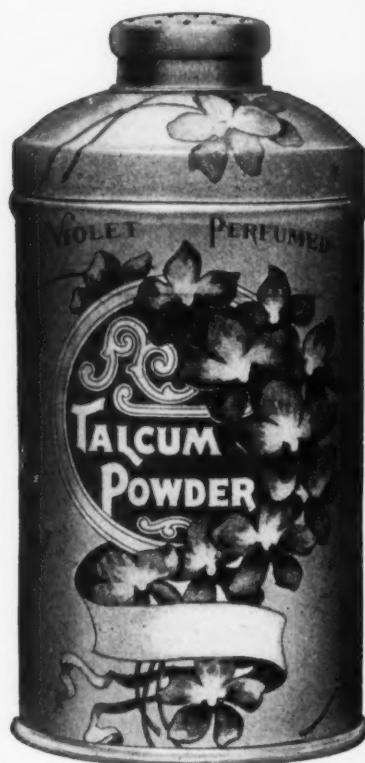
ARE YOU READY — WITH — SOMETHING NEW

to meet the coming revival of business? People get weary of buying talcum in the same old stock cans. A new container for your product means new customers and a larger field of operations.

¶ The Aluminum Finish Cans illustrated are entirely different from anything on the market. Sold in any quantity from one thousand up.

¶ To appreciate these cans, they must be seen. Suppose you send for a sample and prices to-day?

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19 VERONA ST., BROOKLYN, N. Y.



What E. J. Parry says:

"I received from MESSRS. CHUIT, NAEF & Co., of Geneva, Switzerland, a sample of **Muscambrene**. It has a very powerful musk odour. It is the most powerful synthetic Musk I have met with.

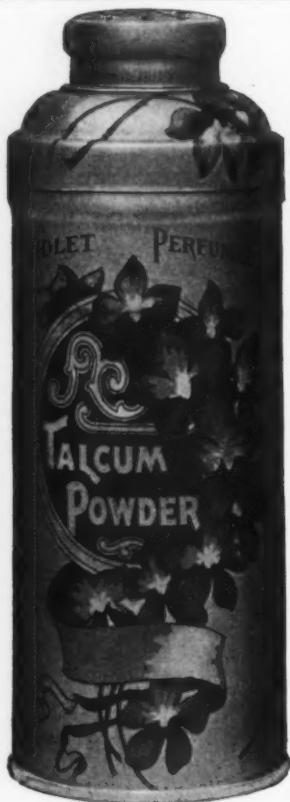
"In addition to the above-described product I have made comparative tests with Messrs. Chuit, Naef & Co's. artificial oils of Jasmin, Neroly, Carnation, Sweet Pea, Hyacinth, and Roses.

"In all these cases, the perfume is exceedingly true to the description, and in the case of the Rose perfumes, a marked success has been achieved in the extraordinary manner in which the typical odours of the Red Rose and Marechal-Niel Rose and the Malmaison Rose have been matched.

"In conclusion, my results enable me to say, that all the products of Messrs. Chuit, Naef & Co. that I have examined, are of the highest degree of purity, and, in the case of mixtures, of the sweetest and powerful odours possible."

Parry being a recognized authority, gives his investigation and opinion great value to all users of synthetics.

CHUIT, NAEF & CO., Geneva, Switzerland
or **UNGERER & CO., 273 William St., New York**



ARE YOU READY

—WITH—

SOMETHING NEW

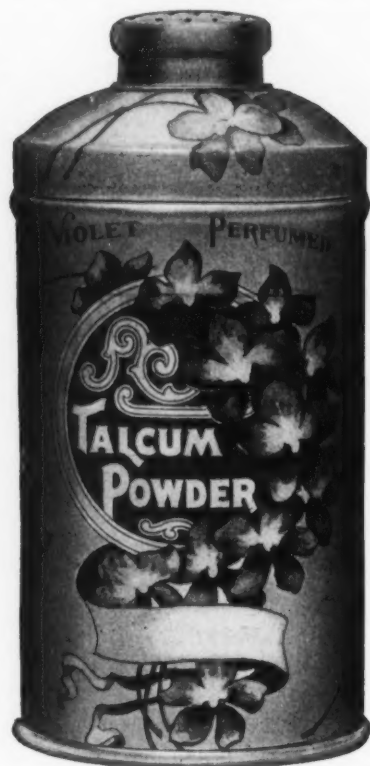
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CHUIT, NAEF & CO., Geneva, Switzerland

or **UNGERER & CO., 273 William St., New York**

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Of great power and sweetness.

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New base for **Crushed Rose** or **La France**
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A FIRST-CLASS ROSE PERFUME

Needs—

ROSE SYNTHETIC, ROSEOL,
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CASSIE and JASMIOL are to be used in the same manner as the natural products.

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VAN DYK & CO., 131 Maiden Lane
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Ozone-Vanillin

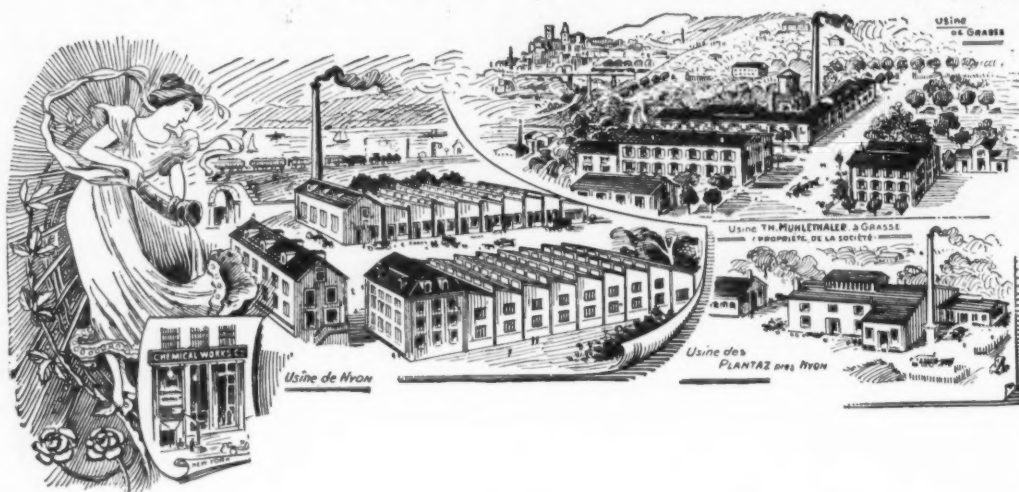
The most perfect product yet
obtained, and of the highest
possible strength and delicacy
of aroma : : : : :
Better flavoring value than any
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Manufacturers of Synthetic and Natural Products for Perfumery and Toilet Soaps



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CHEAPER TO USE

STRENGTH } Forty Times More Powerful

SOLUBILITY } Three Times Greater

FIXATIVE and LASTING QUALITIES } FAR SUPERIOR

Than other Art. Musks

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Factory, Nyon, Switzerland

Better Than Pomades

PURITY }
TRUENESS } UNEXCELLED
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DISTILLED BY OUR NEW PROCESS FROM FLOWERS ONLY

ONLY ½ OZ. TO GAL. REQUIRED

ENTIRELY SOLUBLE, NO CHILLING NECESSARY

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SHOULD NOT WAIT TOO
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MEAN HIGHER PRICES TO
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NEW SYNTHETIC

IDOLO

That was used to give an odor to our
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One trial will convince you.

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for it is better than any other, and
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If you buy Olive Oil according to
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of "La Doree," the virgin pressing
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Serial No. 521

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Oil Patchouli

Oil Sandalwood, E. I.

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THE AMERICAN PERFUMER

AND

ESSENTIAL OIL REVIEW

TWO DOLLARS A YEAR
TWENTY CENTS A COPY

NEW YORK, JULY, 1908.

Vol. III, No. 5.

THE AMERICAN PERFUMER

AND ESSENTIAL OIL REVIEW

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EDITORIAL NOTICE

Assoc. Mem., Am. Ext. Mfrs. Assn.

WE invite correspondence and special articles upon subjects of interest to all engaged in the manufacture and sale of Perfumes, Soaps, Toilet Articles, Flavoring Extracts, etc. THE AMERICAN PERFUMER and ESSENTIAL OIL REVIEW is the OPEN FORUM for each and all in the Trade.

MANUFACTURING PERFUMERS' ASSOCIATION.—President, T. R. Ricksecker, 74 Reade St., New York; Secretary, W. H. Hyde, care of Abner-Royce Co., Cleveland, Ohio.

AMERICAN EXTRACT MANUFACTURERS' ASSOCIATION.—President A. J. Bastine, 19 Warren St., New York; Secretary, C. Van Skiver, 29 Murray St., New York.

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IS THE PRESSURE OVER?

The commercial world is relieved, for the pressure is over, we hear. The elasticity so necessary to the carrying on of business has returned, and with easy money, and factories resuming in all sections of the land, the era of better times is ushered in. The fact that there were less failures in the United States during last month than in the corresponding month last year is one of the clearest evidences of the improvement in commercial affairs. This is the first time since October that a comparison with the previous year has been in favor of 1908.

There are numerous causes contributing to the better feeling now prevailing, and lying back of the renewed activity of manufacturers in almost every line. The nominations having been made by the two great political parties it is admitted that the probability of the election of the Republican candidate is very strong. It is further admitted that even should the Democratic candidate succeed, by obtaining the solid labor vote and that of the discontented, he would still be able to do little of a revolutionary character, with a Republican Senate in Washington. Moreover, the predictions as to the crops are most encouraging. A government expert has estimated that the farmers will receive not less than eight billions of dollars for their crops this year. This spells prosperity for manufacturers, and for all the people.

The finances of the country are in excellent condition, and bankers state that we have the advantage of Europe in this respect. Our railroads are becoming most active, and soon we shall hear that instead of having so many thousand idle freight cars, they have not enough to move the crops and the merchandise that is called for.

It is a fact that collections are better, and with stocks depleted almost to the vanishing point orders are coming in for the Autumn trade, which all expect will be fully up to the average.

There never was anything radically wrong with business in this country, for our resources are too great to become exhausted even by the wildest speculation. The lack

of confidence has been remedied and it seems to wise observers that we are upon the eve of a period of prosperity that will equal, if not surpass, any previous period in the commercial history of our country.

The problem before the individual now is to secure as large a share as possible in this prosperous era, and all will depend upon the efforts put forth. The firms which are prepared with full stocks to meet the large demands of the coming Fall will obtain the lion's share of the business. Now is the time to prepare for it. There is only a little more than a month before the long-looked-for September arrives. Are you ready to meet the demands which will be fully equal to those of last year, and probably exceed them?

THE POMADE QUESTION.

Must the French manufacturer of Pomades advance prices in order to maintain the quality of his goods? Certain facts must be admitted as bearing directly and forcibly upon this matter. It is conceded that flowers cost more than ever before; coal is dearer, and labor is higher because of the increased cost of living, combination among the laborers and general economic conditions. If all that goes to make the Pomade costs more, how can the price remain the same without deterioration of quality?

This is possible only if the manufacturers are willing to lose money and to continue to lose money more and more as the years pass by.

It has been whispered that some of the best makers of honest Pomades have seen a great light and hesitate to lose money or sacrifice their very moderate profits any longer. They will not compete with the re-enforcers and adulterators of Pomades who cheapen their products by using artificial aids in the making of these goods, but they wish to put it plainly to the consumer and ask him whether he still wishes true Floral Pomades fully saturated with odor, and is willing to pay the prices for them, or will be he satisfied with doctored products which are cheap because they are not real.

We do not believe that American Perfumers are so short-sighted as to demand cheap Pomades, no matter what is in them. They are first of all business men and they know that when the cost of production rises above the limit of profit either the price must be advanced or the quality of the goods must be lowered. The manufacturer of Perfumes of Quality must start with the best Pomades and Concretes as the basis of his product, and he should be satisfied with nothing less. We believe that he will pay a fair price for good, reliable Pomades, made from flowers alone, and that no purveyor of falsified Pomades can long hope to hold his position in the American market.

WHAT IS THE MATTER?

What is the matter with the American Extract Manufacturers' Association? Why have we seen nothing of any meetings held for months past? It cannot be that "the redoubtable" is, like Achilles, sulking in his tent, while the Troy of Wiley is still to be captured. Or is it possible that the heel of Achilles has been pierced? We prefer to think that the Association is only taking breath for a new and better campaign, and that it will soon be found working for the common interest, with no special axe to grind, as has not been the case before.

We are assured that if the Association will put aside personality it will gain many members and be in a position to help each and every member of the organization. It is now two years since the Pure Food Law was signed, and the stage of preparation is past. Several convictions have taken place, but the reputable manufacturers have not yet been gratified by the sight of the stopping of all illegitimate goods. It is freely admitted that the authorities at Washington have been hampered by lack of money, and other obstacles, but nevertheless it is certain that they are at work and the next few months will see many convictions under the law. The irresponsible and unprincipled have taken advantage of the forbearance of these authorities, and of the grace allowed them for conforming with the law, but they will be brought up to a short and sharp halt before many weeks are past.

It is the duty of the Extract Association to do something for the dues which have been collected, and many members want to know what they are doing. We shall be pleased to inform our readers that this Association is active again and is working industriously along right lines for their aid and protection. When shall we have the opportunity of doing so?

DRAWBACK ON FLAVORING EXTRACTS.

The Treasury Department's regulations of August 5, 1907, establishing a rate for the allowance of drawback on flavoring extracts, in the manufacture of which no other than imported alcohol has been used were, April 29, extended, so far as applicable, to cover flavoring extracts manufactured by Seeman Brothers, New York, and May 11, to cover flavoring extracts manufactured by R. C. Williams & Co., New York, with the use of no other than imported alcohol, in accordance with their sworn statements.

In liquidation, the Collector of Customs at New York was instructed that the quantity of absolute alcohol to be taken as the basis for the allowance of drawback might equal the quantity consumed, as declared in the drawback entry, after official verification of exported quantities and proportions as determined by analysis and measurement of official samples by the United States chemist in the case of Seeman Brothers, provided that it should not exceed the quantity shown in the manufacturers' sworn statement, and, in the case of R. C. Williams & Co., that it should not exceed 28.5 per cent. of the vanilla extract exported, and 47.5 per cent. of the lemon or strawberry extract exported.

CHEMISTRY AS APPLIED TO PERFUME-MATERIALS. PROGRESS DURING 1907.

BY PAUL JEANCARD AND CONRAD SATIE, CANNES, FRANCE.

The application of chemistry to Perfume-Materials practically dates from the time when chemists first took up the matter not only to determine the kinds of chemical odorous elements contained in the flowers, but also to reproduce them synthetically. It may be dated from 1874, the year of the synthesis of Vanillin by Thiemann, Haarmann and Reimer. Since that time it has made rapid progress, and to-day it constitutes a special branch of chemistry, with a well defined field.

It studies the properties of the different constituents of oils, the extraction of their natural perfumes, the methods of analysis, the preparation of organic and synthetic products. The study of the purpose of the perfumes in their organisms is of interest in their industrial applications. The extraction of natural perfumes should depend upon the knowledge of the state of the perfumes in the flowers or plants and of the influence of external factors—these facts making it possible to obtain the very best yield of odorous products.

I. METHODS OF ANALYSIS.

The methods of analysis of Essential Oils should afford us the figures or indices proportional to the chemical functions. In Lavender, for instance, we consider the quantity of ethers and not the linalyl acetate especially; in oils of thyme, we consider especially the phenols and not the thymol or the carvacrol.

We know how to prepare the ethers, the phenols, the primary alcohols; but we obtain only approximate figures for the tertiary alcohols (linalol, terpineol). M. Boulez has published a new method purposed to obtain these. By diluting the linalol or the terpineol and the acetic anhydride with five times its weight of oil of turpentine we obtain a better etherification. We have tried this method, using xylene instead of oil of turpentine, of which the saponification index after acetylation is sufficiently high. We note, with M. Boulez, that his method leads to the etherization of a larger quantity of linalol or terpineol, than by the old method. But from the analytic point of view we agree with Messrs. Simmons, Parry, Bennet and Schimmel: the results are neither exact nor in agreement.

There are two methods, unfortunately inexact, for the preparation of eucalyptol (cineol). In one the eucalyptol is transformed into bromohydrate $C_{10}H_{18}O.HBr$, by saturating the oil dissolved in petroleum ether at a low tempera-

ture with dry bromohydric acid. In the other, we employ phosphoric acid concentrated at a low temperature to precipitate the eucalyptol to the state of phosphate $C_{10}H_{18}O.H_2PO_4$. The products obtained, bromohydrate or phosphate, after washing with petroleum ether, are decomposed with soda and water in a graduate.

Schimmel & Co.'s chemists have held that the eucalyptol forms with the resorcin in aqueous solution, a crystalline combination. This being soluble in a concentrated solution of resorcin, we have a real process of treatment, as the following figures show, summing up the experiments of the writers:

Eucalyptol.	Turpentine.	Method by Bromohydric Acid.	Method by Phosphoric Acid.	Method with Resorcin.
25	75	.....	.....	27.0 ⁰ / ₀
33	67	.....	.....	34.0 ⁰ / ₀
50	50	28 to 45 ⁰ / ₀	.....	39.0 ⁰ / ₀
60	40	45 to 63 ⁰ / ₀	53 ⁰ / ₀	.....
80	20	73 to 77 ⁰ / ₀	.....	80.5 ⁰ / ₀

II. THE OILS. ANALYTICAL METHOD AND GENERAL CONSIDERATIONS.

I. THE FORMATION OF THE OILS AND PROCESSES OF EXTRACTION OF PERFUMES. The manufacturer seeks to understand the condition of the oils in the plants with the sole view of improving the methods of extraction, and as a result to increase the yield of odorous substances. It is no affair of his what physiological part the oils play in the life of the plant. In fact, this problem seems to have been utterly ignored by most botanists.

The physiology of the plant is now in full evolution, and those problems which seemed most fully solved are put to us anew in quite another shape than formerly. The works of Fischer, Nencki and Kuster have established the existence of the pyrolic nucleus in the molecule of the albuminoids and of chlorophyl. For Messrs. Pictet and Court also, the disaggregation of vegetable albumens at the same time engenders pyrolic bases whence the complex alcaloids are derived. The oils of jasmin and neroli also contain the pyrolic nucleus in the state of indol. It is well to note that indol is found in oil of Jasmin, *only when obtained by enfleurage*, i. e., after a longer or shorter fermentation of the flower enclosed. We know that in all azotic fermentation the quantity of indol, of scatol and of mercaptans is increased by the attack of the albuminoid molecule.

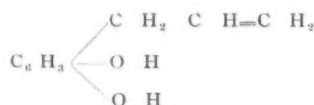
The manufacturer may hope to increase the yield both by decomposing certain complexes shut up in the organs of the plants, and by modifying their external surroundings. This matter of complexes has assumed tremendous importance in the physiology of plants during the last few years. Cyanogenesis especially is a present problem, and different hypotheses have been put forth as to the physiological signification of cyanhydric acid. All are reduced to the formation of the albuminoids either by the reduction of the glucosides to the condition of bodies animated possibly in passing by the adenine and xanthine stadia (A. Gautier), or by the formation of the products of condensation of the cyanhydric acid with acetone (Greshoff). The presence of the complexes allows us to reject the method of study which consists in successive treatment with steam of the different organs of a plant with a view to drawing conclusions as to the localization or circulation of the oils. This method when applied to the leaves of the cherry laurel, to bitter almonds, or to the bark of the *Betula* (wintergreen), etc., gave no result worthy of consideration, the principal constituents of these oils furnished by these plants not being liberated, except after maceration for more or less time in water at a fitting temperature. The method to be followed consists rather in isolating, for each organ, the different principles and studying their properties and mutual relations.

Knowing that the various organs are composed of albuminoid matter, hydrocarbons, fatty matter, essential oils, etc., it is necessary to study the action of external conditions upon their relations. The external factors are of two kinds: climatologic conditions and influences due to the soil and cultivation. The influence of the nature of the soil upon the formation of the oils, has, so to speak, not been studied at all. Here lies a problem of great complexity, for the mineral nutrition of plants is as yet little understood, and the researches published in Washington in 1905 by the chemists of the "Bureau of Soils" have tended to alter our conceptions on this subject very materially. In fact, the works of Messrs. Whitney, Cameron and Bell bear upon the function of fertilizers and of the liquid constituting the humidity of the soil to be cultivated.

The liquids circulating in the different kinds of earth have a fixed content of phosphoric acid, potassium and nitrates. As to fertilizers their part consists in destroying the toxins produced by the roots, the *excreta* of Candolle. No matter what be the fate of the new theories of Mr. Whitney, it is clear that the problem of the signification of essential oils is on the point of solution.

2. CONSTITUENTS AND COMPOSITION OF OILS.

BETEL.—Oil of Betel contains besides chavibetol another phenol, allylpyrocatechine



This is the first time that allylpyrocatechine has been characterized in any oil. This oil also contains cineol and caryophyllene (Schimmel).

ORRIS.—Schimmel & Co. have characterized the following bodies in the first portions of Oil of Orris: furfural, decylic aldehyde, nonilic aldehyde, nonilic acid and naphthalene.

PEPPERMINT.—Mr. Bariowchiff has characterized the following bodies in Oil of Pennyroyal American: pulegon, methylcyclohexanone, iso-menthon-d, menthon-l, pinene-l, limonene-l, dipentene and a phenol. Formic, acetic, butyric, decylic and salicylic acids are found in the etheric state.

MYRRH.—Mr. Lewinsohn has studied the oil extracted from Myrrh by distillation. The quality and quantity of oil obtained depend on the proportion of resin, its age and the methods of preparation. The Oil contains 1% of phenol, consisting chiefly of eugenol and a little m-cresol. Cuminic aldehyde is found in the proportion of 1%. The author has characterized pinene, dipentene, limonene, cadinene and acetic and palmitic acids.

PINE.—Mr. Grimal has found phenylethyl alcohol in Oil of needles of Aleppo Pine (*Pinus halepensis*, Mill).

SAVIN.—Schimmel & Co. have discovered the presence of citronnellol together with savinol in Oil of Savin.

The table below gives the constituents of the principal oils studied during 1907.

Oils.	Remarks.	Specific Gravity at 15°	Optical Rotation	Acidity.	Index of Ethers.	Constituents Observations.	Authors.
<i>Acorus Calamus</i> L.....	Oil of Roots.....	.9760	+ .23°	.....	.....	Methyl-eugenol and a sesquiterpene.....	Asahina.
Angelica	Japanese roots.....	.9081	+ 1.40°	10.6	39.8	.....	Schimmel.
Boldo	Oil of leaves.....	.9597	+ .28°	.....	.....	Cimene and Cineol 30% Soluble in 8-9 vol. 70% alcohol.....	"
Eucalyptus.....	<i>E. citriodora</i> Hook.....	.8686	+ .20°	.....	.....	Citronella 191% soluble in 5 vol. 70% alcohol.....	"
Clove-Tree.....	Oil of Seychelles leaves.....	1.0493	- 1.40°	.....	.....	Eugenol 87% soluble in 1 vol. 70% alcohol.....	"
" <i>Mentha rotundifolia</i> " L.....	Algerian .....	.9777	- 37°	1.5	71.2	Index after acetylation 209.....	"
Pilea .....	.....	.8402 at 20°	61.20°	.....	.....	Sabinene as chief constituent.....	Sommier.
Sumbul.	Roots from Sambola.....	.9410	+ 6.25°	7.	24.4	.....	Schimmel.
<i>Thuja plicata</i>.....	.....	.897	+ 1.47°	.....	.....	Thuyone and a body C ₁₀ H ₁₂ O ₂ , fusible at 80.....	Bla-dale.

THE GOVERNMENT'S EXPERIMENTS IN DISTILLATION OF PERFUMERY OILS.*

BY R. H. TRUE.

(Concluded from June number.)

Another interesting line of work is found in the utilization of our native plants. We have in our American flora, I suppose, an ordinary percentage of plants more or less possessed of fragrant odor. This is especially true perhaps of our Southern States and of the far Western States where the greater heat from the sun prevails. Some experiments have been carried out with a few of our wild plants with results which I hope to mention briefly in a few moments.

Turning now to some of the specific products to which we have given attention in the past, I may say that we have met perhaps with our full share of failures. We have repeatedly sown seed of the two commercial lavenders—the true lavender and the spike lavender—and have thus far met with a very limited encouragement. While the plants have survived the cold winters of Washington fairly well they have succumbed to spring frosts. It is apparent that soil conditions at Washington are not at all favorable to lavender. We are of the opinion that this plant will do much better when we can put it somewhere in California, should we be able to do so.

The Florentine orris seems to be much more hardy and tolerant of conditions, and grows nicely wherever we have planted it out. This applies particularly to Washington, although it is clear from the work of others that it will do well in other climates and in various types of soil. The question of an orris industry in the United States has long been a somewhat mooted one. While the average price of imported orris root was ranging between 3 and 4 cents there seemed to be no encouragement for the development of orris growing in the United States, no matter how well the plants might grow. However, more recently, since the price of orris root has risen, the prospects for something worth attempting in this line have seemed to improve. Up to the present time we have not tested any of our root, having wished to propagate the plant to the utmost. I hope, however, that we may be able somewhat later to submit a sample of American orris root.

Another product which has given us much interest during the last two years is found in camphor. The Department has been experimenting with camphor distillation in Florida and other warm parts of the country for two or three years on material from trees planted from 5 to 30

years ago. We have been able to not only produce camphor from the clippings of trees with which we have been working, but have obtained some interesting samples of camphor oil. This oil when fractionated was found to give evidence of having a fairly good safrol content, and seems likely, as a by-product of interest to perfumers, to prove a factor in the development of the camphor industry in the United States.

At the present time we are arranging at our Florida station for the planting of a considerable number of valuable perfumery plants. We have just placed out a small acreage of lemon grass and vetiver, and are looking forward to bringing together there as many of the valuable oil-bearing grasses as we may be able. Geranium culture and distillation, as well as experiments with many other perfumery plants requiring subtropical conditions, are also under contemplation.

We have in some cases taken advantage of the kindness of others in providing crude materials for experimentation, and have at present just brought to a close a very interesting study on the products obtainable from the pits of apricots, peaches, and prunes. These are used to a certain extent at present abroad for commercial purposes, but are in large part used for fuel in California and other places where they are produced. We have ascertained that these seeds will produce not only fine fixed oils having the characteristics of the fixed oil of almonds, but we also find that the press cake left after the extraction of the fatty oil is practically as rich in volatile oils as the bitter almonds of foreign sources. There seems to be no good reason why we should go abroad for oil of bitter almonds when from a by-product of our own fruit industries we can distill so acceptable a product.

Thus far our work on plants of foreign origin has touched chiefly on such as have a distinct value for medicinal purposes, and as a result any list of plants worked with would have a decidedly medicinal aspect. In addition to those mentioned, we have grown on a small scale the common umbelliferous fruits, caraway, anise, coriander and fennel. We have distilled these and have obtained small samples of oil, some of which I have with me. Lemon oil of high citral content has been obtained in small quantity from the lemon prunings cut from the trees each year, and now burnt or entirely neglected. We have

* Read at the late Perfumers' Convention.

done some work on eucalyptus brush left after cutting these trees for fuel or timber purposes. We have small annual crops of spearmint, peppermint and other of the common commercial sorts of the mint family, as well as of other oil-bearing plants not mentioned.

I may perhaps speak a word concerning plans for further work. It is the present intention to secure importations of such foreign perfumery plants as are not at present available in this country, and test them in the manner described above, in the hope of finding out under what conditions they are likely to do best. We hope to get some plantings of the Provence rose, *Rosa centifolia*, as well as roses of the Bulgarian type, *Rosa damascena*. A critical factor in our rose cultivation work will also enter into the cultivation of other flowers used for perfumery purposes, i. e., the labor question. We shall be obliged, of course, to demonstrate the financial profits resulting from such crops before we can expect to get any considerable number of people engaged in them. The labor question is very important where the gathering of many flowers is an important feature of the work. Here we are at a disadvantage in almost all parts of the United States. Should it appear that the rose or the jasmine will do best in southern California we shall have to face a problem of labor at \$2 a day. If, on the other hand, we were to go where labor is cheap and hire colored children, the question of suitable climatic and soil conditions might be a serious difficulty. It may be hard to find a location offering all of the conditions desired. These, however, are matters to be worked out, and in order to enable us to solve these problems in any satisfactory degree we must look forward to years of patient work with some false moves and some disappointments.

In working with our native plants we avoid some of the difficulties which we have mentioned in connection with imported sorts. These are already more or less established and the natural conditions of growth give us a clear suggestion as to how the farmer should proceed to domesticate the plants. A number of wild plants have had some attention from us. I hardly know whether the *Monarda* species, so-called horsemints, yield any principle of value to perfumers, they being a product of the same general type as oil of thyme. The volatile oil distilled from these plants has ready commercial value and in some places has become a matter of commercial attention on a small scale. The thymol content of the oil from these plants is high, and since thymol is always in demand, there seems to be good reason for thinking that it may be possible under proper conditions to turn some of the unproductive sandy lands at present grown up to wild *Monarda* into cultivated *Monarda* fields, which will yield a good income in view of the money values involved. The sage brushes of the

western plains are rich in volatile oils and investigations carried on in our laboratory indicate the presence of a number of interesting things.

Some of the Southern weeds have been shown by that pioneer investigator, Mr. E. Moulié, of Jacksonville, Florida, to be sources of oils not to be neglected. I may mention *Eupatorium capilifolium*, the dog fennel of the Southern States, *Pycnanthemum albescens*, likewise a plant of Southern distribution, and *Mentha citrata*, a relative of the peppermint enjoying a much wider distribution. We have been cultivating *Mentha citrata* and *Pycnanthemum albescens* at Washington with rather interesting results. We find that the plants are hardy with us and produce a good quantity of very interesting oils. *Mentha citrata* seems to be especially promising from the commercial standpoint.

I have brought with me, at the request of your President, a few small samples of some volatile oils which we have distilled from imported plants and from plants of native origin, and would invite you to examine them, should you wish to do so. I beg you to bear in mind the fact that we are beginners in this line of work and it is possible that oils which you may here find may be defective in the desired qualities, which may be introduced by a change of fertilizers, by a transfer to other types of soil, or by some other change in the environment. If we were but wise enough to know in advance the exact conditions required to bring out the best qualities in these plants, we could provide these conditions from the beginning. But we are not.

I realize that what I have said to you has been more in the nature of an expression of hope in good things to come than an account of good things performed, but I believe in the capabilities of this country of ours, extending from the region of the spruce and pine on the north to the orange groves of Florida on the south, from the jasmine tangles of our Atlantic seaboard to the Eucalyptus groves of California. I believe in attempting the establishment of new industries even under the difficulties which go with our high standard of living and a consequent high price of labor. I believe that we may be able by means of practical labor-saving devices to overcome this handicap in considerable part. I believe that if we attack our problem with good courage and are permitted to carry out our work with patience we shall in the end meet with success.

Cavalier John Louis Jordan Cailler died in Messina, Italy, Wednesday, July 8th. He was the head of the firm of Cailler & Co., which was founded 1812 by his uncle. Mr. Ugo E. Cailler, son of the Cavalier, succeeds to the directorship. The American representative of this firm is Mr. A. G. Cailler, another son of the late head of the concern.

ESSENCES OBTAINED FROM FRESH FLOWERS BY EXTRACTION WITH VOLATILE SOLVENTS.

By M. H. DE SODEN.

Until the last few years the attention of chemists who busied themselves with the chemistry of Perfumes was directed almost exclusively to the Volatile Oils obtained by the distillation of plants with steam or to Pomades obtained by enfleurage or maceration, and the Essences drawn therefrom. To-day, however, "Extracts or Essences of Flowers" prepared by subjecting fresh flowers to volatile solvents form the subject of serious investigations.

We know that these Essences are obtained by treating fresh flowers (jasmin, rose, etc.) in spacious extractive chambers, with a fitting solvent (petroleum ether) at an ordinary temperature. At the end of a certain period, the liquid, laden with the perfume of the flowers, is drawn off, and the operation is repeated until all of the perfume has been extracted. These essences are afterwards subjected to distillation in special apparatus to draw off the petroleum ether and isolate the precious perfume. On account of the low boiling point of petroleum ether, it retains hardly any of the perfume and may be used again, without rectifying, for further extracting.

Although this process has been known for half a century, its practical realization was prevented by many difficulties, for it is only ten years or so since this kind of "Essences of Flowers" has been successfully placed upon the market by several French firms.

These commercial Essences, designated by various names in the price lists of their manufacturers, are only partially soluble in alcohol, on account of the presence of vegetable waxes, paraffines, resins, coloring matter, etc., extracted from the flower by the Petroleum ether at the same time that it extracted the Perfume.

This defect prevented to a certain extent the direct use of these products by Perfumers. Lately, however, certain manufacturers have succeeded in making Essences entirely soluble in alcohol.

Of course Essences of flowers obtained in this way, and more or less purified, reproduce the Perfume of the Flower perfectly. The odorous matter is extracted cold, and as the petroleum ether boils at so low a temperature, the Essences are not altered at all in the process of distillation. Besides, the temperature of distillation may be kept still lower by distilling in a vacuum. This is the reason that these Essences have a finer and more natural aroma than perfumes obtained by different processes.

When we distill under a stream of steam the crude products, or those dissolved in alcohol, we obtain the Extractive Essence of the Flowers. These Oils differ little, if at all, from those contained in the fresh flowers, if at the same time the steam distillation does not modify the primitive Extract sensibly. But they differ considerably in aroma and characteristics from those obtained by direct distillation from the flowers in steam, or by distillation of Extracts of Pomades.

There are Essences drawn from Pomades, obtained by the maceration of flowers in warm fats, which come nearer to Extractive Essences. Here, the fat, very simply, takes the place of the petroleum ether as the extractive medium. This kind may be obtained from Pomades of Cassie, Orange, Rose and Violet. On the other hand, those obtained from Pomades prepared by enfleurage, resemble very much more closely the Essences extracted from the flowers direct in their chemical and physical characteristics than in their aroma. We may place in this category Essences of Jasmin, Mignonette and Tuberose. These so-called Oils should not be at all considered as representing the "Normal" Oils of these flowers. For the Oil or Essence obtained by enfleurage is formed only very weakly by the perfumes existing before in the living flower.

The principal part is formed while the gathered flowers lie on the glass plates or Chassis, and this process comes about quite differently than in the flower while attached to the living plant. Moreover, as the contact of the flower with the fat is very slight, the fat takes up the most volatile particles of the Perfume, while those less volatile particles, or those lying in the deeper parts of the flowers escape extraction.

The Extractive Essences of Flowers have been studied carefully, and it seems advisable to publish the characteristics of these pure ingredients, as the scientific study of the products in question promises to furnish some very important results.

The crude Essences of the flowers, which were used for making the Oils, were for the most part semi-solid greenish or reddish-brown masses. By a proper treatment with strong alcohol these were relieved of the waxes, paraffines, etc. They then looked like thick greenish or yellowish-brown Oils, solidifying more or less easily, but with intense colors. The Oils to be discussed below were prepared by distilling the purified Essences with steam, and mixing the Oil recovered at once with that obtained by driving off the distilling water with ether.

VIOLET.—Notwithstanding the classic researches on Irone, the odorous principle of Orris Root, and the preparation of Ionone, the Artificial Perfume of Violets, Oil of Violet blossoms is still little understood. In their work with the Perfume of the Violet, Tiemann & Kruger put forth the hypothesis that Irone, Ionone, or an optical modification of the "Ketones of Violet" is the principal odorous element in the Violet, but that they had not been able to isolate the natural perfume in quantity sufficient to solve the problem. In fine, that very slight solutions of Irone and Ionone possess an odor astonishingly resembling that of the Violet.

The Essence made from 1,000 kilograms of fresh Violets, with petroleum ether, driving off the solvent, and dissolving the residue in alcohol, was in part distilled over

steam. A small quantity of the Oil passed over directly (the residue solidifying into a crystalline mass), and another portion was isolated by driving off the distilling water with ether. The two portions were mixed together, and all subjected to another distillation, to eliminate the remaining resinous substances and coloring matter. The Extractive Oil of Violet thus obtained, appeared to be an oil of a light yellowish-green color, which did not solidify in a refrigerant mixture. 1,000 kilograms of flowers yielded but 31 grams of Oil, with the following characteristics: Density at 15°, .920; Optical Rotation, + 104° 15' at 170; Index of Acidity, 10; Ether Index, 37.

The Oil is soluble in alcohol and colors very red when alkali is added. The strong dextral rotation is to be remarked, denoting as it does the very sharp optical activity of the odorous principle. (According to Tiemann the optical rotation of Irone is + 40°.)

The Extractive Oil or Essence of Violets has an intense odor, which in its concentrated state resembles very little the aroma of Violets. Only after great dilution does the real perfume of the Violet appear, accompanied with an odor of the plant, which resembles that of Violet leaves, and which comes from the green calix of the blossoms, while the petals are the seat of the characteristic perfume.

When we smell the fresh flower this accessory odor is plainly perceptible, but much less than in the Oil obtained by extraction, when sufficiently diluted, as the calix is masked by the relatively larger petals; and besides the former is held by a waxy covering which retards the volatilization of its odorous matter.

As in the case of other perfumes, that of the Violet results from the simultaneous presence of several odorous materials, among which the "Ketone of Violet" must play an important part. The nature of these odorous materials being still unknown, the Perfumer produces the perfume of Violets with more or less faithfulness by aid of Irone or Ionone; but to obtain the true aroma of Violets he must have recourse to the natural product.

Of all the Essential Oils susceptible of use the Extractive Oil of Violets is the most costly. To obtain one kilogram of the Oil we must use about 33,000 kilograms of blossoms, costing 3 francs per kilo. As a result the cost of the raw material alone is 100,000 francs per kilo of Oil. To this enormous sum should be added the very considerable cost of manufacture. Notwithstanding this exorbitant price the Oil of Natural Violets, or the Extract used in its preparation, is used quite extensively in Perfumery.

Although the very high price of this Oil compels a certain limitation in its use for research as to its nature, it is hoped that later we shall be able to present some contributions to the study of the composition of this important product, and especially as to that of the "Ketone of Violet."

ORANGE FLOWERS.—An Oil or Essence has been prepared for some time by Hesse and Zeitschel, by extracting from fresh Orange Flowers. It has the following characteristics: Density, .913 at 15°; Optical Rotation, —.2; Saponification Index, 117.2 = 41% of ethers (expressed in acetate of linalyl; methylic ether of anthranilic acid, 6.5%).

Later an analogous Oil was obtained in the laboratory of a German firm. The study of this Oil was pushed still further there. Characteristics: Density, .9293 at 15°; Sa-

ponification Index, 91.3 = 32% of ethers (expressed in linalyl acetate; methylic ether of anthranilic acid, 9.6%).

So far as the composition of this Oil is concerned the researches have proven that it holds benzoic aldehyde, terpenes (?), linalool and its acetate, methylic ether of anthranilic acid, accompanied by small quantities of a basic body, phenylethyl alcohol, geraniol, phenylacetyl nitrile (?), indol, an azote substance fusible at 158°, a ketone whose aroma approaches that of jasmone, and a sesquiterpene alcohol. With the exception of benzoic aldehyde and the ketone the presence of all these bodies had already been demonstrated in the Oils obtained by the distillation of Orange Flowers.

An Oil which I obtained by distilling an alcoholized Essence of Orange Flowers (made in 1902 from 1,300 kilos of fresh flowers) produced a yellowish-red Oil with the following characteristics:

Density, .9245 at 15°; optical rotation, —2° 30' (tube of 100 mm.). Acid Index, 4; Index of ethers, 102 = 38.70% of ethers expressed in linalyl acetate; methylic ether of anthranilic acid, 6.90%; actual content in linalyl acetate (and other acetates), 26.7%. We see that this Oil has characteristics intermediate between those already mentioned.

The yield obtained was 600 gr. of Oil from 1,000 kilos of Orange Flowers (Hesse and Zeitschel obtained 800 gr.). The Oil as well as the Extract offered a much finer perfume than those products hitherto offered commercially (Oil of Neroli, Orange Flower water, etc.). This Oil, moreover, contains certain substances altogether lacking in the ordinary commercial Oils.

Moniteur Scientifique.

(To be continued.)

REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON
FREIGHT AND TRANSPORTATION
 OF THE
MANUFACTURING PERFUMERS' ASSOCIATION,
 HAVING REFERENCE ONLY TO
THE PARCELS POST.

NEW YORK, April 21st, 1908.

MR. PRESIDENT AND MEMBERS:

At our last annual meeting the following resolutions were adopted (page 83, Thirteenth Annual Report):

"*Resolved*, That the highest welfare of this country demands the widest extension of the sphere of the post office, its most economic and efficient administration, and especially demands a Parcels Post, domestic and foreign, equal to that of any other country; be it further

"*Resolved*, That the present Parcels Post committee be combined with the committee on Freight and Transportation, and this committee be given full authority to act in its own discretion; it being the sense of the Association that an adequate Parcels Post should be established. The Parcels Post Committee is authorized, subject to the approval of the Executive Board, to draw on the treasury of the Association for actual expenses to be incurred in behalf of this work, in a sum not to exceed \$500."

The indifference and lack of interest heretofore shown towards postal reform at Washington is gradually being replaced by evidence of a desire to consider such matters on their merits. Your Committee, however, while appreciative of the confidence shown by the Association in its adoption of the above resolution authorizing payment of

expenses in the work up to \$500 out of the treasury, has incurred no expenses it desired the Association to pay, so the sum has been left untouched.

The following Parcels Post bills are pending before Congress:

H. R. No. 251, consolidating third and fourth class with a rate of one cent for two ounces.

H. R. No. 16,640, consolidating first, third and fourth class with a rate of one cent for two ounces.

H. R. No. 16,641, Rural Post, applies to mail matter collected and delivered on a rural route, weight limit 25 pounds, rate one cent to ten cents, based on size of package.

The present Postmaster-General, Hon. George V. L. Meyer, whose energy and progressive spirit has led him into a careful investigation of the situation, has formulated and recommended a Parcels Post system on a plan that seems to remove much of the opposition that heretofore has defeated such measures, so when we get a Parcels Post bill it probably will be one either on the lines drawn by Gen. Meyer or H. R. No. 251, consolidating third and fourth class with a rate of eight cents a pound, which received the endorsement of his predecessor.

Postmaster-General Meyer's bill makes the rate twelve cents a pound and the weight limit eleven pounds. This simply provides that our citizens may ship parcels to each other in our own country at the same rate and with the same weight limit that by foreign treaties with twenty-nine other countries we allow foreigners to mail packages to our citizens. It sounds reasonable to say that our own citizens should be permitted to use our own mails on as good terms as we permit their use to foreigners.

Another provision of Gen. Meyer's measure establishes a distinctly local rural Parcels Post "confined to packages received upon a rural route or at the distributing post office thereof, and delivered upon same rural route or another emanating from the same post office." Rate to be five cents for first pound and two cents for each additional pound or fraction thereof up to eleven pounds, making twenty-five cents for the maximum weight.

While such a restricted service as this local rural will be of small benefit to anyone, including farmers, it does no harm, and your Committee recommends that the Association give their unqualified support to Gen. Meyer's bill and recommend its enactment. It will be a beginning, a stepping stone. It reduces the rate from sixteen cents to twelve cents. The perfumers and the country druggist will often find the rate of \$1.32 for eleven pounds an advantage, especially at the holiday season, for the present express rate for long distances is often more.

An amendment has been proposed that applies the rate, twenty-five cents, named in the bill for a eleven pound package on the rural route, to a eleven pound package between post offices. This includes the railroad haul, but excludes the service and saves the cost of the city carrier and rural route. It would permit the manufacturer to deliver his goods to the country merchant, but would prevent the mail order houses or anyone else mailing goods in the city to a rural route address.

This amendment if adopted would give to druggists and other country dealers a large share of the trade now done direct with mail order catalogue houses in light weight merchandise that is now delivered by the mail order houses to consumers as freight, packed with other goods. With a low priced Parcels Post the country dealer could get such goods as wanted and in much less time, and sell them with at least no greater cost to the purchaser, while he, the consumer, would save not only time but the risk of paying in advance to strangers.

The entire mail order business has been built up since the '70s when the postal rate on merchandise was doubled. This indicates that their prosperity is not owing to the Parcels Post—for there has been none—but is owing in large part to the mail order houses' ability to offer a wide variety to choose from, while the country dealer has only the meager stock on his shelves.

The Parcels Post would change these conditions, the country store could offer selection from all manufacturers'

stocks, so the manufacturers of standard and advertised articles through the country dealer, via the Parcels Post, would be the most available, cheapest and quickest source of supply.

As illustrating the misrepresentations that are being carelessly made by commercial organizations and others, including the express companies and their attorneys, I quote from an article that recently appeared in *The North American Review*, written by Postmaster-General Meyer. He says: "I am glad to have this opportunity of inviting attention to the fact that a resolution of the Richmond Commercial Club of Richmond, Ind., appeared in the *Congressional Record* of January 7th, to the effect that 'a certain mail order house will save \$40,000 a year alone on mailing their catalogues by this reduction.' Similar statements have been made in various parts of the country. There need be no fear of this, for catalogues are classified as third-class matter and are mailable to-day at eight cents a pound. The proposed Parcels Post rates do not affect them in any way."

As a matter of fact the mails are used by the mail order houses scarcely at all except for mailing catalogues; their goods go by freight.

During the year the chairman has conferred with officials of the Post Office Department personally and by correspondence, in regard to modifications of the regulations applied to the transmission of merchandise packages in the domestic mails and foreign Parcels Post. Some progress has been made; the Department's attitude is liberal and fair.

On December 18th we secured a modification of Sec. 496 (order 909) permitting the mailing of salves, pastes, etc. We have hopes that the Department will so further amend this and other sections that light weight packages of miscellaneous articles may be mailed under more reasonable conditions.

The Judiciary Committee of the House of Representatives has under consideration a re-classification or modification of the penal laws. This bill passed the Senate February 26th, 1908. It is known as S. 2982. Sec. 218 as amended contains this language: "All articles and compositions containing poison.....explosives.....liquids.....glass.....are hereby declared to be non-mailable matter.....; whoever shall knowingly deposit or cause to be deposited for mailing.....shall be fined not more than \$1,000 and imprisoned not more than two years, or both."

The effect of this section if it became a law would be to close the mails to all liquids and to all other articles in glass.

Investigation showed that the intent of the section was to make it a penal offence to mail explosives intended to injure the person who received and opened the package and also to prevent the mailing of intoxicating liquors to prohibition states.

The chairman at once communicated with a member of the Postal Committee of the House and received assurances that efforts would be made to eliminate the objectionable features of the section. Hon. W. B. Heyburn, chairman of the Senate Committee that had the bill in charge when it passed the Senate, expressed himself in a letter dated March 17th, as follows:

"My personal opinion is that the word 'glass' at the top of page 115 should not have been used, and perhaps the word 'liquids' should not have been used, but there is much to be said upon both sides of this question. The Senate was not willing to leave it to the Post Office Department to make rules and regulations that would have the force or effect of criminal statutes and were determined that liquors should not be sent by mail. This opposition came most strongly from those states that have recently adopted prohibitory liquor laws. The provision to which your correspondent refers was not changed, as you will see by reference to the bill as it was reported by the Joint Committee to the House."

On the initiative of this committee, the Executive Board at its meeting March 23d, addressed the following letter to the House of Representatives:

"We are advised that the Penal Code, S. 2982, as it was reported by Joint Committee to the House, contains language in Section 218 that if adopted will have the effect of restricting or excluding from the mails liquids and also other articles if contained in glass.

We are further advised that it was not the intention to close the mails to all liquids or other articles in glass, but that the purpose of the section is to forbid the carrying of intoxicating liquor in the mails.

We trust your honorable body will so amend the section that it will accomplish the intended purpose (exclusion of intoxicating liquors) without so seriously interfering with the perfume and drug interests of the country by excluding them from the use of the mails, cutting off a service that is profitable to the Post Office Department and quite necessary to our business and regarding which little or no complaints are reported."

Our latest information on the subject is a letter from Washington dated April 6th, which reads as follows:

"This has been changed to affect intoxicating liquors, although the question has not yet been settled definitely. The committee are still deliberating, and have not yet reached any conclusion which is not liable to be changed. I am glad you called my attention to the subject, as I will watch it and let you know more about it later on."

All of which is respectfully submitted.

FREDERICK F. INGRAM,
Chairman.

FRANK B. MARSH,
B. I. MOTT,
C. W. JENNINGS,
Committee.

TRADE-MARK PROTECTION.

By S. E. DARBY.

(Concluded from June number.)

The present Statute differs from the former law in respect to the length of time a certificate of registration remains in force. Under the former Statute the certificate of registration continued in force for thirty years with privilege of renewal. The termination of a certificate of registration on the same day with the previously granted foreign registration is a new provision, and its purpose, apparently, is to throw open to public use in this country any trade-mark which the public may use in a foreign country. For this reason a certificate of registration which has expired by reason of the expiration of a previously granted foreign certificate, may not be renewed in the United States unless such foreign registration is first renewed.

At the date of enactment of the present law a large number of certificates of registration of trade-marks issued under the former statutes was in full force and effect. The rights granted in these existing registrations could not be set aside or annulled, and therefore the section, under discussion, provides that certificates of registration in force at the date at which the present Statute takes effect, shall remain in force for the period for which they were issued, but, in case they should be renewed, the renewal thereof must be on the same conditions, and for the same periods, as certificates issued, under the provisions of the present Statute, and when so renewed they shall have the same force and effect as if they had been originally issued under the provisions of this Statute.

While it is plain that the purpose and intention of this provision of the existing Statute is to effect a gradual

conversion of registrations of trade-marks under the former Statutes, into registrations under the present Statute, it is equally plain that in accomplishing this purpose the present Statute materially modifies the rights granted under the former registrations, since such former registrations were granted for longer periods of time, and subject to the right of renewal for longer periods of time than those for which they can now be renewed. It will require the adjudication of the Supreme Court of the United States to determine whether or not such a modification of right already granted can be sustained as valid.

Section 13 of the present Statute incorporates an entirely new provision into the trade-mark laws. As has been before pointed out, if a proposed registration of a trade-mark is to be opposed by one who believes that he will be damaged by the registration, he must file his notice of opposition in the Patent Office within thirty days after publication of the mark sought to be registered. And in case an interference is instituted it must be in connection with a pending application for registration. Under the provisions of Section 13, however, when any person shall deem himself injured by the registration of a trade-mark, he may, at any time, apply to the Commissioner of Patents to cancel the registration thereof. The Examiner of Interferences is empowered to hear and determine the matter of cancellation when application therefor is made. Notice of the application to cancel any registered mark is given to the registrant. Proofs are thereupon taken and submitted to establish the question whether or not the registration complained of should be cancelled, and if it appears from the proofs submitted, and a hearing of the same, that the registrant was not entitled to the use of the mark at the date of his application for registration thereof, or that the mark is not used by the registrant, or has been abandoned, and the Examiner of Interferences shall so decide in the cancellation proceedings, then the Commissioner shall cancel the registration. Appeal may be taken to the Commissioner from the decision of the Examiner of Interferences on the question of cancellation. The burden of proof is upon the one making the application for cancellation. It will be seen that while this Section gives the right to apply for cancellation to any person who "shall deem himself injured" by the registration, the questions to be determined, are, (1) was the registrant entitled to the use of the mark at the date of his application for registration thereof; (2) is the mark in use by the registrant at the time the application for cancellation is made; and (3) has the use of the registered mark been abandoned by the registrant. If the proofs show the negative of any one of these questions be established in the cancellation proceedings then it is mandatory on the Commissioner of Patents to cancel the registration. It is conceivable, therefore, that a registration may be canceled upon application therefor, even though the applicant for cancellation may not be actually injured by the registration which he seeks to have cancelled. This section of the Statute, it will be seen, prevents one from appropriating the exclusive right to a trade-mark by merely registering it. He is required to go further and use it, and if he discontinues its use, or abandons it, then, under cancellation proceedings, the same mark may be taken up and put into use by another.

ARIZONA OLIVE OIL.

Domestic olive oil is rapidly coming to the front, and it will not be many years before it will replace, to a great extent, the products of foreign countries.

The oil pressed in California is already well known and is about the only oil seen to-day on the Pacific Coast, where the great bulk of it is consumed, but every year the output of the several factories is increasing and the oil is pushing its way into the markets of the East.

Still California has not an ideal climate for raising olives, especially olives from which oil is to be pressed. Moisture is an enemy to the proper growth of the fruit; that is, moisture in the atmosphere and too much moisture in the soil. This is where the reclaimed valleys of Arizona hold the advantage in the growing of olives as well as the growing of many other semi-tropical fruits. For, with the United States government in charge of the irrigation systems, there will be no shortage of water, which may be had when needed. This, with the wonderful climate, the dryness of its atmosphere and almost perpetual sunshine, the thermometer seldom descending below freezing leaves nothing wanting.



OLIVE PLANTATION, NEAR PHENIX, ARIZONA.

The growing of olives in Arizona, as an industry, is still in its infancy, for as yet it is confined to the Salt River Valley, and has only just reached the stage where an outside market is being sought for its products. It is unnecessary to dwell on the pickled product except to say that here, as in California, both the green and semi-ripe fruit are pickled—the latter under the name of "ripe." The ripe fruit is used exclusively for oil.

A good tree should bear about 200 pounds of fruit each year, which, when ripe, is worth \$25 a ton on the tree and can be picked and delivered at the mill for 65 cents to one dollar a 100 pounds. About seventy pounds of fruit will yield one gallon of oil.

The season for pressing lasts from October to April, almost without a break, as the different species of fruit become ripe. If the fruit is overripe before pressing, the

oil resulting therefrom does not have as good keeping qualities.

The process by which the oil is obtained is as follows: The fruit is first run through a mill which breaks it up, but does not crush the stone. It is then pressed, forcing out most of the water, but little oil. The mass is then ground and pressed a second and third time. The results of these three pressings are put together in a tank and allowed to stand a few hours, when the oil is separated from the water. Then comes the "racking." This consists in allowing the oil to stand in tanks for about a month, when it is drawn off, leaving the sediment. This process is repeated several times, until the oil is perfectly clear. Sometimes filtering is necessary, but not always. The oil is now ready for bottling.

Arizona, this season, has pressed only 2,000 gallons of olive oil, and all of this will be consumed in the Territory. With the larger presses and better facilities now being installed, it is safe to estimate that next year will see nearly ten times this quantity produced.

E. W. BOWMAN.

VANILLA STATISTICS.

The imports of vanilla into the United States for the fiscal years ended June 30, 1902, to 1906, have been as follows: 1902, 361,739 lb.; 1903, 521,689 lb.; 1904, 550,328 lb.; 1905, 608,116 lb.; and 1906, 852,505 lb. The official figures for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1907, have not yet been published by the Bureau of Statistics, but they will appear shortly. Meanwhile it is anticipated that the imports for that period will show an increase of about 10 per cent. on the previous year. In 1906 the imports into the United States were drawn from the following countries: Mexico, 377,164 lb.; French Oceania (Bourbon, Madagascar, etc.), 243,928 lb.; France, 191,295 lb.; United Kingdom, 21,243 lb.; and the French West Indies, 12,205 lb. The balance, which is quite small, came from Belgium, Germany, Netherlands, China, and South America, and may be considered more or less accidental in character. Owing to the new Pure Food and Drug Law, vanilla has been in more favour than vanillin, and although the business outlook is not generally promising it is considered that vanilla will not be seriously affected by the industrial depression, but that the demand will remain about steady. In our issue of October 26, 1907 (p. 666), we pointed out that the Bourbon crop of vanilla had suffered severely from drought, and we now learn from Messrs. Malaurent, of Bordeaux (writing to their agent in London), that, judging from the quantities being shipped to Europe from the various producing districts and the amount to come forward, the deficit will amount to about one-third of the world's crop. The 1907-8 crops suffered from drought during July and August, in consequence of which the flowers have not pollinated at all well, and the yield of the vine has been poor.—*Chemist & Druggist*.

Cable advices just received from London advised Mr. J. M. Bush, on the eve of his departure, that his brother, Alexander Bush, a director of W. J. Bush & Co., had died very suddenly. Mr. Alexander Bush was only thirty-seven years of age, and leaves a widow and little son. He had just returned from a trip around the world. The untimely taking off will be widely regretted, both by the family and numerous friends.

PURE FOOD NEWS.

FEDERAL.

The completion of the experiments with the so-called "Poison Squad" is announced. Dr. Wiley has concluded that the use of preservatives and aniline colors is injurious, sweeping away all exceptions.

The seizure in Washington of a number of Toilet Preparations, manufactured in New York, may put some of our readers on their mettle. Among the concoctions seized and declared either harmful or of no good effect for the purposes stated on the label are: Hair Tonic, Complexion Bleach, Skin Food, Blush of Youth, Fertilizer Tablets. This is the first seizure of this variety of preparations under the National Law.

Dr. Wiley threatens to stop the Dining Cars at State lines, so as to inspect the foods carried.

STATE.

California—A number of dealers of Los Angeles have been called before the authorities for violation of the State Pure Food Laws. District Atty. J. D. Fredericks is prosecuting vigorously.

Louisiana—The Pure Food Board of the State is very active, condemning products found against the regulations.

Missouri—Mr. Dan Johnson, State Dairy and Pure Food Inspector of St. Joseph, is now in St. Louis, where he is paying especial attention to caramel color in vinegar, insisting upon proper labelling.

Oklahoma—The Pure Food Board has been organized, with J. P. Connors, President of the Board of Agriculture, at its head.

Pennsylvania—According to the report of Commissioner Foust of 350 samples of food-products examined not one was found improperly labelled. This is taken as excellent evidence that the law is being complied with.

Tennessee—Mr. W. G. Campbell, Chief of Pure Food Inspectors for that district, had a meeting lately at Chattanooga, of inspectors at St. Louis, Cincinnati and New Orleans. While there samples were collected from various dealers, but no prosecutions are reported as yet.

Texas—In his address to the Pharmacists gathered in Galveston, Dr. J. S. Abbott, State Pure Food Commissioner, remarked that he had found many products without proper labels, and that so soon as the retailers had been taught the meaning of the law all would be prosecuted. In San Antonio the inspectors are very active, condemning poor food-products wherever found.

Virginia—Deputy Commissioner Purcell has issued copies of the laws passed by the last assembly, promising to prosecute vigorously as soon as the dealers have had a chance to conform thereto.

We have received the following publications regarding Food and Drug Laws and regulations:

Kansas State Board of Health, Monthly Bulletin, June, 1908, contains analyses of beverages, illegal and misbranded Lemon Extracts, and of Drugs.

Maine Agricultural Experiment Station, Orono, Bull. No. 157, May, 1908. Concerned with Poultry Work.

Pennsylvania Dept. of Agriculture, Dairy and Food Division, Monthly Bull., June 15, 1908. Concerned with licenses, prosecutions, etc. Bulletin 154 from the Laboratory of the Inland Revenue Department, Ottawa, Can. Concerned with Oil of Lemon, rulings and prosecutions.

We have also received as Bulletin No. 112, Part I, II, of the Bureau of Chemistry, U. S. Department of Agriculture, "Food Legislation During the Year ended June 30, 1907." This includes the Federal Laws and Laws of all the States

up to that date. It is compiled by W. D. Bigelow, Chief Division of Foods, and should be in great demand. It may be secured by enclosing forty cents to the Superintendent of Documents, Bureau of Engraving and Printing, Washington, D. C.

Mr. Ivan P. Sallabascheff (of the firm of Botu Pappazoglou & Co., Kazanlik, Bulgaria), the present Minister of Finances, was elected Deputy for the Canton of Kazanlik. Mr. Duntcho B. Pappazoglou was also elected Deputy for Kazanlik. Congratulations are extended to both of these gentlemen upon this continued recognition of their value in the councils of the nation.

Mr. Carl Brucker, of Fritzsche Brothers, is taking his vacation in the White Mountains.

Mr. Harry B. French, Vice-President of the Smith, Kline & French Co., Philadelphia, has just returned from a pleasant trip to Europe.

Mr. A. B. Calisher is spending the heated term with his family at Sea Cliff, Long Island. Mr. Joseph Calisher is in Sharon Springs, N. Y.

SICILIAN FRUITS AND ESSENCES.

REDUCED AMERICAN PURCHASES—DECLINE IN PRICES.

In forwarding statistics of exportation of citrate of lime and concentrated lemon juice, boxes of lemons, and essence from Sicily, Vice-Consul Joseph H. Peirce, of Messina, writes:

There is a marked decrease in all the items due to the crisis of the importation markets. Shipments of essences would be much less this season if contracts had not been made when the crisis and the consequent depression in prices were not apprehended. Some of the buyers had already signed contracts for about 50 per cent. more than the present actual market prices, to complete which will cause them to lose heavily.

The exportation of citrate of lime and concentrated lemon juice from Sicily during the four months December, 1907, to March, 1908, amounted to 5,341 pipes, against 7,007 pipes during the same period of the previous year. The shipments to the United States, the largest customer, dropped from 2,802 to 1,972 pipes and to France from 2,753 to 1,212 pipes, while Germany took 219 more, or 1,113 pipes.

The Sicilian exportation of essences, that of lemon constituting the larger part, for the five months during November, 1907, to March, 1908, dropped to 175,000 pounds (including coppers), having been 282,000 pounds the same period of the previous year. The exports of 251,000 pounds to other countries were the same as in the previous five months.

Exact and separate statistics of shipments of lemons in boxes to the United States cannot be given, for the reason that sometimes, on account of better prices in the markets of the States, boxes of lemons which were intended for trans-shipment in the States for Canada are kept in New York or Boston and sold there. Vice versa, some intended for the American markets are reshipped to Canada. The exportation of lemons in boxes from Sicily to the United States and Canada for the six months October to March for the past four years has been as follows: 1904-5, 809,900; 1905-6, 692,600; 1906-7, 725,700; 1907-8, 571,300.

The majority of the Sicilian producers, manufacturers, and merchants of lemons and similar fruit and products of same have held several meetings with the object of establishing a society for the protection of these products. It is the opinion that they will succeed in their intention, in which case an increase in prices will certainly ensue for the coming season.

IN THE TRADE

Mr. G. Lafitte de Goudon of Roure-Bertrand fils, Grasse, France, arrived on the *La Touraine*, July 4th. He will spend two months in this country visiting customers of his house.

Mr. Geo. Lueders returned from a European trip on the *Princess Cecilia*, which arrived June 30th.

Mr. D. R. Bradley, the well-known New York perfumier, is spending the summer at Avon-by-the-Sea, N. J.

Mr. S. Armant, of Binghamton, N. Y., was in New York lately on a trip, combining business with pleasure. Mr. Armant is one of the prime movers in the lately established Cleopatra Perfume Co., Binghamton, N. Y.

Mr. W. W. Sanders, formerly with Larkin, is now in charge of the manufacturing department of the Heffron Co., Syracuse, late the Heffron-Tanner Co.

The moving pictures are being utilized effectively by the Larkin Co., showing how soap is manufactured. It is a most interesting exhibit, and one that will catch the eye of the public.

The Union Soap Works, Wilkes-Barre, Pa., were sold, good will and all, for \$15,525, to Attorney John McGahren.

One of the leading St. Louis papers uses the report of the Perfumers' Association's Committee on Parcels Post as the basis of a lengthy editorial in favor of this movement.

Mr. E. C. Metz, President of the Palmetto Soap Works, Charleston, N. C., died lately, deeply regretted by the community in which he had been a highly respected citizen. Taking part in all public movements, his influence for good will be sorely missed.

The plant of the Arnold Soap Works, Bayonne, N. J., was completely wiped out by fire, June 30, with a loss of some \$40,000.

Arrangements have been completed whereby the Miller Agency, Nicholas Building, Toledo, O., has been given the contract for the \$25,000 advertising campaign of the George Lorenz Company's Perfumes. A good portion of the advertising will go to newspapers in the Middle and Western states.

Two sections of one of the principal buildings of the Peet Bros. soap manufacturing plant in Armourdale collapsed July 6th. No one was in the building at the time, and the exact cause of the collapse is not known, but it is believed to be due to the weakened condition of the foundation caused by the recent overflow of the Kaw river.

Turkey imported and used last year 5,365,760 pounds of ordinary soap and 51,130 pounds of toilet soap.

The announcement of the death of Mr. Norman Burdick, of Burdick & Son, Albany, N. Y., has been received with great regret.

Who now dares say that a Perfumer is not up to date? When Mr. F. N. Carpenter, long connected with Lazell, Dalley & Co., made up his mind that Miss Adeline K. Hoag was intended by the fates to be Mrs. Carpenter, he decided to help destiny along—and there was an elopement. All of his friends are extending congratulations and wishing the young couple the many years of happiness which their devotion warrants.

Mr. Herbert L. Thompson has entered the employ of R. H. Macy & Co. and Abraham & Straus, taking full charge of the department devoted to the manufacture of Perfumes, Toilet Preparations and Flavoring Extracts. We wish him a long-continued and useful career in this large field of usefulness.

Mr. Burton T. Bush, Sales Manager for W. G. Bush & Co., is confined to his home in East Orange, N. J., with a mild attack of typhoid fever. Many friends wish him a speedy recovery.

It is announced that Mr. E. J. Parry, the well-known British authority, will soon issue a new edition of his important work "The Chemistry of Essential Oils and Artificial Perfumes," bringing it up to date in all particulars.

Mr. G. Leone, one of the managing directors of *Les Hesperides*, Reggio-Calabria, Italy, died the early part of this month.

IN HONOR OF THE LATE WILLIAM P. UNGERER.

At the Annual Meeting of The Manufacturing Perfumers' Association of the United States, held in the City of New York, April 21st, 22d, 23d, 1908, the following resolutions were unanimously adopted:

WHEREAS, Through the death of our lamented member, WILLIAM P. UNGERER, this Association has lost a valued member and an esteemed friend; one whose ripe experience in this industry, whose commercial integrity, gentleness and fine personal qualities endeared him to those with whom he was brought into close relations.

Sharing their sorrow we extend to his bereaved family our sincere sympathy in their affliction.

Resolved, That these resolutions be spread upon the minutes of this Association, and that a copy of the same, duly attested, be sent to the family of our deceased member.

THEO. RICKSECKER,
President.

WILLIAM B. ROBESON,
FRANK B. MARSH,

Committee.

The above resolutions have just been presented to Mrs. Lydia A. Ungerer, widow of the deceased.

NEW INCORPORATIONS.

SAVERESE PERFUMERY COMPANY, New York; capital, \$15,000. Directors—Leon S. Kaiser, 1295 First avenue; Julio Cecere, 258 East One Hundred and Sixteenth street; Ernest Edward Arnold, 240 Fulton street, New York.

THE QUEEN CITY SOAP COMPANY, Cincinnati, O., \$10,000, by W. Adler, Henry Gerhard, William Gerhard, J. R. Snyder and Morris Adler.

THE SYCO CO., Lancaster, Pa., to manufacture Toilet and Medicinal Preparations; \$20,000; incorporators, Philip T. Fitzpatrick, Geo. R. Weber, M. A. Dailey.

RHODE ISLAND TEXTILE SOAP AND CHEMICAL CO., Providence, R. I., \$100,000. Incorporators—E. C. Foster, Harry C. Bickmore, Patrick F. Gallagher.

THE JOLIET HIDE, TALLOW & SOAP COMPANY, of Joliet, Ill.; capital, \$50,000. Incorporators—Dennis M. Malloy, John McCracken, C. M. Relph.

OAXACA, July 1.—A company is being formed to take over the business of the La Oaxaqueña soap factory, which was forced to close its doors by the financial stringency. The capital is being raised in the French colony in this city.

PATENTS, TRADE-MARKS, ETC.

		HURRICANE	MAGIC	BIG DEAL	VA-ZO-NA
34622	34624	34863	34742	34634	34736
	Seborine		SHAMROCK	ELCAYA	
34814	34024	34466	34369	34547	34397
MERRY WIDOW	The Merry Widow	WHIZ	MAZONS	Virgin	
34157	35014	35031	34232	35197	35005
					
32833	32661	33042	33672		
					
32674	32826	32676	32827		
					
	32832				

NOTE TO READERS.

This Department is conducted under the general supervision of Samuel E. Darby, Esq., Patent and Trade-Mark Attorney, 220 Broadway, New York, formerly Chief Clerk and Examiner U. S. Patent Office. This report of patents, trade-marks, labels and designs is compiled from the official records of the Patent Office in Washington, D. C. We include everything relating to the four co-ordinate branches of the essential oil industry, viz.: PERFUMES, SOAP, FLAVORING EXTRACTS and TOILET PREPARATIONS.

The trade-marks illustrated are described under the heading "Trade-Marks Applied For," and are those for which registration has been *allowed*, but not yet *issued*. All protests for infringement, etc., should be made promptly to the Commissioner of Patents, Washington, D. C.

All inquiries relating to patents, trade-marks, labels, copyrights, etc., will receive Mr. Darby's attention if addressed to

PATENT AND TRADE-MARK DEPT.,
Perfumer Pub. Co.,
100 William St.,
New York.

PATENTS GRANTED.

890,078.—PROCESS FOR THE PRODUCTION OF SOAP-POWDER.—Wilhelm Lüring, Hanover, Germany, assignor to The Firm of Gebr. Körting Aktiengesellschaft, Körtingsdorf, near Hanover, Germany. Filed Nov. 11, 1907.

1. A process for producing soap-powder, comprising the placing of the soapy mass in a container, heating and moistening with steam under pressure, blowing off the soapy mass while the pressure within the container is maintained.

2. A process for producing soap-powder, comprising the placing of the soapy mass in a container, heating the same under pressure by steam passed from below, blowing off

the heated mass while the steam pressure is still maintained, substantially as described.

890,079.—MACHINE FOR MAKING OLIVE-OIL.—Peter E. Maggini, Los Angeles, Cal. Filed Aug. 16, 1907.

1. In a machine for making olive-oil, in combination, a hopper, crushing means to operate therein, an inclosed tank underneath said hopper and communicating therewith, suitable outlets being provided for said tank, and a double gate for controlling exit from one of said outlets, said gate comprising an inner foraminated slide and an independently movable outer imperforate slide.

890,524.—PERFUMED STARCH AND PROCESS OF MAKING THE SAME.—William J. Marshall, New York, N. Y., assignor to himself and Isaac M. Bird, New York, N. Y., and Frank E. Rowland, Brooklyn, N. Y. Filed July 14, 1906.

1. The process described of treating starch by mingling tertiary butyl-toluene and equal parts of sulfuric acid and nitric acid holding for several hours at a temperature of about two hundred and ten degrees Fahrenheit, adding alcohol, separating the crystals which form, dissolving such crystals with essential oil in alcohol, applying the solution to starch, and allowing time for its uniform distribution, all substantially as herein specified.

2. The perfumed starch described comprising starch uniformly permeated with an essential oil, and with a fixative composed of the nitro derivatives of tertiary butyl-toluene and acid.

TRADE MARKS REGISTERED.

69,353.—Flavoring Extracts.—C. A. Murdock Mfg. Co., Kansas City, Mo.

Filed February 6, 1908. Serial No. 32,605. Published April, 1908.

69,386.—Toilet Powder for Cleansing and Beautifying the Nails.—Louis Spiro, New York, N. Y.

Filed December 11, 1907. Serial No. 31,666. Published April, 1908.



69,389.—Medicated Preparation for the Hair, Scalp, and Skin.—Barclay & Barclay, New York, N. Y.

Published April, 1908.

69,396.—Pomade.—Romuald A. Oleshak, Uniontown, Pa. Filed February 29, 1908. Serial No. 33,101. Published April, 1908.

69,559.—Soaps.—The Ericka Manufacturing Corporation, Springfield, Mass.

Filed March 5, 1908. Serial No. 33,171. Published May, 1908.

69,561.—Soap.—Walter K. Freeman, Oscawana, N. Y. Filed March 4, 1908. Serial No. 33,167. Published May, 1908.

69,573.—Soaps of all kinds and Detergent Washing-Powder.—James Pyle & Sons, Edgewater, N. J. Filed January 27, 1908. Serial No. 32,442. Published May, 1908.

69,594.—Complexion-Lotion.—Lizzie C. Rickles, Birmingham, Ala.

Filed December 26, 1907. Serial No. 31,966. Published May, 1908.

69,597.—Hair-Wash.—Felix Tempest Co., Los Angeles, Cal.

Filed February 25, 1908. Serial No. 32,996. Published May, 1908.

69,598.—Certain Chemical, Medicinal, and Toilet Preparations.—Lee O. Waller, Philadelphia, Pa.

Filed January 24, 1908. Serial No. 32,422. Published May, 1908.

69,600.—Skin and Scalp Lotions.—Attie E. Williams, Syracuse, N. Y.

Filed January 13, 1908. Serial No. 32,185. Published May, 1908.

69,613.—Certain Toilet Preparations.—Eddy Palmer, New York, N. Y., assignor to Solon Palmer, a corporation of New York.

Filed April 6, 1906. Serial No. 18,564. Published May, 1908.

69,711.—Soaps.—L. T. Piver et Cie., Paris, France.

Filed December 20, 1907. Serial No. 31,884. Published May, 1908.

69,798.—Certain Toilet Preparations and Medicines.—Barclay & Barclay, New York, N. Y.

Filed February 19, 1908. Serial No. 32,875. Published May, 1908.

69,840.—Certain Toilet Preparations.—The Zona Toilet Company, Wichita, Kans.

Filed March 24, 1908. Serial No. 33,585. Published May, 1908.

69,842.—Perfumed Soap.—David Brown & Son, Limited, Donaghmore, Ireland.

Filed July 9, 1907. Serial No. 28,685. Published May, 1908.

69,848.—Toilet Soap.—Robert C. Morrison, New York, N. Y.

Filed March 16, 1908. Serial No. 33,417. Published May, 1908.

69,886.—Hair-Remover.—Oliver J. Harris, San Jose, Cal. Filed January 24, 1908. Serial No. 32,407. Published May, 1908.

69,897.—Tooth-Paste.—Reynolds & Lehr, Baltimore, Md.

Filed April 1, 1908. Serial No. 33,798. Published May, 1908.

69,899.—Perfumes and Toilet Creams.—Schieffelin & Co., New York, N. Y.

Filed March 12, 1908. Serial No. 33,320. Published May, 1908.

LABELS REGISTERED.

14,235.—Title: "Complexion Cream Purity Brand." (For a Complexion-Cream.) The Carleton & Hovey Company, Lowell, Mass. Filed April 30, 1908.

14,236.—Title: "J. B. Actress's Health and Beauty Bath Powder." (For a Bath-Powder.) Juano L. De Zeabault, Cleveland, Ohio. Filed April 14, 1908.

14,260.—Title: "Egas." (For a Hair-Grower.) Max L. Hirschberg, Zanesville, Ohio. Filed March 7, 1908.

14,264.—Title: "Fruit Extracts." (For Fruit Extracts for Beverages.) Adrion Bros., Cincinnati, Ohio. Filed April 23, 1908.

PRINTS REGISTERED.

2320.—Title: "Never Will Scratch." (For a Scouring-Soap.) The Bon Ami Company, Jersey City, N. J., and New York, N. Y. Filed June 9, 1908.

2321.—Title: "Never Will Scratch." (For a Scouring-Soap.) The Bon Ami Company, Jersey City, N. J., and New York, N. Y. Filed June 12, 1908.

TRADE-MARKS APPLIED FOR.

- 24,567.—Sampei Hirao, Tokio, Japan. Filed Jan. 10, 1907.—Used ten years.—Tooth-powder.
 27,509.—S. Hamill Co., Keokuk, Iowa. Filed May 20, 1907.—Flavoring extracts.
 28,023.—The M. Werk Co., Cincinnati, Ohio. Filed June 10, 1907.—Soap.
 28,164.—Actien-Gesellschaft Für Anilin-Fabrikation, Berlin, Germany. Filed June 17, 1907.—Preparations for dyeing the hair, synthetic perfumes, and bases for perfumes, preparations for increasing the strength of the aroma of perfumes.
 31,843.—Jones & Thorpe, Richmond, Va. Filed Dec. 19, 1907.—Mouth-wash.
 31,992.—Lee O. Waller, Philadelphia, Pa. Filed Jan. 2, 1908.—Tooth-pastes, tooth-powders, tooth, ear, mouth and throat washes, antiseptics, deodorizers, styptics, astringents, medicated creams, local stimulants, disinfectants, germicides, sedatives, and salves and lotions.
 32,668, 32,670, 32,672, 32,674, 32,676, 32,826, 32,827, 32,832, 32,833, 33,042.—The Procter & Gamble Co., Cincinnati, Ohio. Filed Feb. 8, 1908.—Soap for laundry use.
 33,086.—Imperial Car Cleaner Co., Newark, N. J. Filed Feb. 29, 1908.—Detergent compound especially prepared for cleaning cars.
 33,128.—Peroxident Mfg. Co., St. Louis, Mo. Filed Mar. 2, 1908.—A liquid antiseptic deodorant, and germicide used as a mouth-wash.
 33,526.—The Procter & Gamble Co., Ivorydale, Ohio; Kansas City, Kans.; Staten Island, N. Y., and Cincinnati, Ohio. Filed Mar. 21, 1908.—Soap for laundry use.
 33,590.—Frederick W. Gardner, New York, N. Y. Filed Mar. 24, 1908.—A detergent hand-cleaning paste.
 33,628.—Michael O'Keefe, Boston, Mass. Filed Mar. 25, 1908.—Flavoring extracts.
 33,680.—U. S. Horse Radish Co., Saginaw, Mich. Filed Mar. 26, 1908.—Flavoring extracts.
 33,731.—Harry Sanford Silverberg, Denver, Colo. Filed Mar. 30, 1908.—A foot-powder.
 33,827.—R. C. Williams & Co., New York, N. Y. Filed Apr. 3, 1908.—Flavoring extracts, essences, etc.
 33,884.—A. A. Vantine & Co., New York, N. Y. Filed Apr. 6, 1908.—Nail stones, a polish for nails.
 33,894, 33,895.—A. A. Vantine & Co., New York, N. Y. Filed Apr. 6, 1908.—Perfumes, perfume extracts, and toilet waters.
 33,974.—Charles B. Stoddard, Chicago, Ill. Filed Apr. 9, 1908.—Tooth-powder in tablet form.
 34,024.—The Crosby Chemical Co., Bridgeport, Conn. Filed Apr. 11, 1908.—Tooth-powders, tooth-pastes, mouth-washes, and breath perfumes.
 34,045.—A. A. Vantine & Co., New York, N. Y. Filed Apr. 13, 1908.—Perfumes, perfume extracts, and toilet waters.
 34,046.—A. A. Vantine & Co., New York, N. Y. Filed Apr. 13, 1908.—Perfume extracts.
 34,157.—Goodhair Remedy Co., Newark, Ohio. Filed Apr. 16, 1908.—Soap.
 34,232.—Sharp & Dohme, Baltimore, Md. Filed Apr. 20, 1908.—An antiseptic preparation for the skin.
 34,369.—Cassebeer Pharmacal Co., New York, N. Y. Filed Apr. 25, 1908.—Toilet preparations for the skin, hair, and nails in the form of creams, pastes, etc.
 34,379.—Sterling Supply Co., Chicago, Ill. Filed Apr. 25, 1908.—Perfumes.
 34,397.—Frederic Conde, Oswego, N. Y. Filed Apr. 27, 1908.—Detergent cleaning compounds, soaps, and metal-polishes.
 34,466.—The Coffeyville Mercantile Co., Coffeyville, Kans. Filed Apr. 29, 1908.—Flavoring extracts.
 34,522.—Wescot A. Wood, New York, N. Y. Filed May 1, 1908.—A tooth-paste.
 34,547.—F. Bagot & Co., Paris, France. Filed May 2, 1908.—Soaps.
 34,623, 34,624.—Alfred H. Smith Co., New York, N. Y. Filed May 7, 1908.—Perfumes.

- 34,634.—Louisville Soap Co., Louisville, Ky. Filed May 7, 1908.—Soap.
 34,736.—M. Benjamin Binkley, Dayton, Ohio. Filed May 14, 1908.—Soaps.
 34,742.—Joseph Biechele, Sr., Canton, Ohio. Filed May 14, 1908.—Soap.
 34,814.—Dundas Ralph Campbell, Newark, N. J. Filed May 18, 1908.—A dandruff remedy and hair-restorer.
 34,836.—George M. Buskey, Worcester, Mass. Filed May 21, 1908.—A cleaning compound for cleaning or removing dirt, stains, etc., from granite, marble, artificial stone, etc.
 34,895.—L. E. Jodoin, Sacramento, Cal. Filed May 21, 1908.—Hair-tonic.
 35,005.—The Mother's Remedies Co., Chicago, Ill. Filed May 28, 1908.—Witch-hazel jelly, tooth-powder, and toilet-powder.
 35,014.—A. J. Hilbert & Co., Inc., Milwaukee, Wis. Filed May 28, 1908.—Perfumes, toilet waters, toilet-powders, and creams used for toilet purposes.
 35,031.—The J. P. Davies Co., Dayton, Ohio. Filed May 29, 1908.—Soap.
 35,081.—John A. Schmitz, Chicago, Ill. Filed June 2, 1908.—Face-powders, and face creams.
 35,197.—De Lacy Chemical Co., St. Louis, Mo. Filed June 6, 1908.—Cream for the skin, tooth-powder, face-powder, and perfumes.

TREASURY DECISIONS.

CHALK.

Certain merchandise imported by P. E. Anderson & Co. was returned as precipitated chalk and was assessed for duty at the rate of one cent per pound under the provisions of paragraph 13, tariff act of 1897. Various claims for rates of duty other than that assessed were made by the protestants.

The record showed that the chalk in question was similar to that which was the subject of the decision of the United States Circuit Court in *Lyon v. United States*, and later was followed by the board in G. A. 5,570 (T. D. 24,985). The board called attention to a statement made at the hearing of the previous case, which was as follows:

"No claim in the testimony offered shows this chalk to be medicinal or prepared for toilet purposes. It is described as 'regular precipitated chalk, as it comes from the mines, just bolted' and 'not manufactured.' In the absence of the court's ruling in the *Lyon* case, we would have affirmed the assessment of the collector, but in deference to the court we hold that the merchandise is dutiable under the last part of paragraph 13 at the rate of 25 per cent. *ad valorem*."

It appeared that the chalk in question was similar in all respects to that referred to above, therefore the claim that duty should have been assessed at the rate of 25 per cent. *ad valorem* under paragraph 13 was sustained. The decision of the collector was reversed accordingly.

VIOLET FLORESCENCE.

No. 19,230.—EXTRACT FROM VIOLET LEAVES.—Protest 296,385 of Ungerer & Co. (New York).

Merchandise classified under paragraph 3, tariff act of 1897, relating to essential oils, etc., was claimed to be free from duty under paragraph 626, relating to enfleurage grease. Protest overruled.

McClelland, *General Appraiser*: The invoice description of the merchandise in question is "Florescence feuilles de violette enfleurage." * * * The case is submitted for decision on the official sample. The appraiser in his special report on the protest states:

This article is a product used by perfumers and is an extract from the leaf of the violet plant.

In G. A. 5,972 (T. D. 26,181) an issue somewhat similar was determined adversely to the protestant for the reason that the substance there involved was derived from the

orris root, it being held that the term enfleurage grease did not embrace products derived from other odor-bearing bodies than flowers. It appearing that the article under consideration is an extract from the leaf of the violet plant, it follows also that in this case the claim of protestants is untenable.

WILLIAM R. WARNER & CO. INCORPORATED.

PHILADELPHIA, July 9, 1908.

The announcement has just been made that William R. Warner & Co., manufacturing pharmacists of Philadelphia, are to be incorporated and that Gustave A. and Henry Pfeiffer, the owners of the Pfeiffer Chemical Company, of St. Louis, Mo., will be largely interested in the management and the ownership of the new corporation. Application for the charter will be made to the Governor of Pennsylvania on July 20, and the organization will shortly follow. The capital stock will be \$500,000. This introduction of the Pfeiffer interests is not to be taken as a merger of the two concerns. Both will continue to be operated separately and, while the Pfeiffer brothers are interested in the Philadelphia house, Mr. Warner has no interests whatever in the St. Louis concern. In reply to questions as to the motive for the incorporation, the following statement was given out at the offices of Warner & Co.:

"The old reliable house of William R. Warner & Co. has incorporated under the laws of Pennsylvania, with Mr. William R. Warner, Jr., retaining his connection as president of the corporation. This move enables Mr. Warner, who has managed the entire business, to transfer to others many of the details of management and at the same time assures his host of friends and patrons in the trade of a continuation of the safe and conservative policy that has proven the keynote of its success and which has characterized it from its foundation in 1856."

Mr. Warner retains a majority of the stock, and there are no other interests at present besides his and those of the Messrs. Pfeiffer. Gustave A. Pfeiffer will in all likelihood be vice-president and treasurer and is already located in Philadelphia, where he will continue to reside. The question of the secretaryship is undecided, but it is expected Henry Pfeiffer will fill that office.

EXCESSIVE PERFUMES.

On this subject, to which reference has lately been made in these columns, a riot was unwittingly started in Berlin not long ago by a woman, who, it was said, had perfumed herself with musk to such an extent as to cause annoyance to the other occupants of a tramcar in which she was a passenger. Some of the newspapers, in reporting the affair, alluded to it as "a unique occurrence." But in this they were not correct. Other outbreaks of the kind have been several times similarly caused. In Paris, as well as in other French cities, serious rioting was started in 1871-72 by persons who persisted in scenting themselves with Eau-de-Cologne, the reason being that this popular perfume was of German origin, and just at that period anything and everything German was anathema in France. Indeed, so high did popular feeling run on the subject that at Lyons, Bordeaux, Amiens, and elsewhere, anti-Eau-de-Cologne societies were formed, whose members pledged themselves to forcibly prevent the use of the obnoxious scent by their fellow citizens. During the Greek War of Independence, again, it was thought patriotic to appear in the streets of Athens scented with attar of roses, the national perfume, while, conversely, the heavy Turkish perfumes were rigidly tabooed. As these latter, however, have from time immemorial been greatly favored by the pleasure-loving Athenian aristocracy, their disuse was by no means either so general or so immediate as the mob desired. The result was a series of savage personal onslaughts on individual "offenders," followed by reprisals in kind, during the course of which lives were lost and much property was destroyed.—*The Hairdressers' Chronicle*, London.

TRADE-MARK DECISION.

EX PARTE BARCLAY AND BARCLAY.

APPLICATION FOR REGISTRATION OF TRADE-MARK.

Decided May 22, 1908.

TRADE-MARKS—ACTION OF EXAMINER REFUSING TO REGISTER A MARK NOT REVIEWABLE ON PETITION.

The action of the Examiner of Trade-Marks objecting to the specimens filed, upon the ground that they do not show the use of the mark claimed as a trade-mark, constitutes a refusal to register the mark, which is reviewable upon appeal and not upon petition.

TRADE-MARK FOR MEDICATED PREPARATION FOR THE HAIR, SCALP, AND SKIN.

Messrs. Julian C. Dowell & Son for the applicants.
BILLINGS, Assistant Commissioner:

This is a petition from the action of the Examiner of Trade-Marks objecting to the specimens filed, upon the ground that they do not show the use of the mark claimed as a trade-mark. The specimens filed contain a fanciful picture over which appears the words "Tricofero, O. Sea Compuesto Medicado, Del Professor Alejandro C. Barry," and beneath it is a legend in Spanish which, as freely translated by the Examiner, is in part as follows:

Experience has proved that "Tricofero de Barry" is as efficacious for the cure of all external affections as liniments and rubs. Tricofero almost infallibly preserves and renews the hair, removes all the impurities of the cranium, cures the infirmities of the hair and reduces all classes of tumors and inflammation, whether produced by accident or other causes.

The trade-mark sought to be registered, "Tricofero de Barry," only appears on the specimen submitted in the subject-matter above quoted. The record shows that the Examiner repeatedly objected to these specimens as not showing the use of the words "Tricofero de Barry" as a trade-mark. In response to these objections the applicant submitted in connection with a communication dated April 7, 1908:

specimens of advertising which show that "Tricofero de Barry" is the name under which the preparation is known and sold in Spanish-American countries.

The Examiner also refused to accept these alleged specimens as properly disclosing the use of the trade-mark.

Section 1 of the Trade-Mark Act of February 20, 1905, requires that in connection with the statement forming a part of the application for the registration of a trade-mark the applicant shall file a drawing of the trade-mark signed by the applicant or his attorney—

and such number of specimens of the trade-mark, as actually used, as may be required by the Commissioner of Patents.

Rule 22 of the Trade-Mark Rules, which were promulgated August 1, 1906, requires that—

five specimens (or facsimiles, when, from the mode of applying or affixing the trade-mark to the goods, specimens cannot be furnished) of the trade-mark as actually used upon the goods—

and—

a drawing of the trade-mark which shall be a facsimile of the same as actually used upon the goods—

shall be filed with each application.

* * * * *

The want of actual use of a trade-mark by an applicant is ground for rejection, and the action of the Examiner refusing to register a trade-mark for this reason is one which is reviewable upon appeal and not upon petition.

The petition is dismissed.

JULY MARKET REPORT AND PRICE CURRENT.

THE ESSENTIAL OILS QUOTED BELOW ARE THOSE OF HIGH QUALITY AND UNDISPUTED PURITY ONLY.

ESSENTIAL OILS.

As predicted last month, the prices of Messina Oils have advanced, and the tone of the market is quite bullish, not merely for futures, but for spot as well, and this in spite of the still limited demand. The feeling of confidence in the general situation lies back of the upward movement, and Oils Lemon, Orange and Bergamot have all felt the effect. It must not be forgotten that an active manufacturing season lies between the present and the new crop, and the reluctance to make contracts has postponed operations to the very last minute. As the Americans come into the market the advance will continue, and before we know it there will be some sharp advances.

The reports from Bulgaria as to Otto of Rose are most disquieting to those who were expecting easier prices. It is reported that the crop is from ten to fifteen per cent. below that of 1907, which was about forty per cent. less than the average. Fortunately the stock on hand is considerable, or the price would go up at once. It is probable that the figures of last year will hold for a while—but none can insure the future.

The Oil of Peppermint market is as irregular as usual, on account of stocks still on hand and desire to unload. Oil Spearmint has gone down, and it is reported that the next crop will be sufficient for all needs, at lower prices.

BEANS.

Midsummer dullness has not lowered prices, which re-

main stationary. There is more demand for cheaper qualities, especially of Bourbons, and little call for Mexicans. Cuts sell freely, when offered, but the price holds. There is some disposition to sell present stocks of Bourbons before the new crop is ready, but few concessions are offered.

SOAP MATERIALS.

After strong efforts by the bulls there was a sharp break in the market, and then a reaction to about the same prices. Strength was manifested after the reports of London sales, supply from Australia being short. Oils are quite firm, holders declining to yield even fractions.

Quotations are:

Tallow, city, .05½ (hhds.); country, .05½.
Grease, brown, .04½; yellow, .05.
Cotton Seed Oil, crude, tanks, .35; summer, yellow, prime, .46.
Cocoanut Oil, Cochinchina, .07-.07½; Ceylon, .06¾-.06½.
Olive Oil, green, nominal; yellow, .67-.69.
Olive Oil Foots, prime, .06-.06½.
Palm Oil, Lagos, .06; red prime, .05½.
Chemicals, borax, .06; caustic soda, 80 p. c. basis of 60%, \$1.90.
Rosin, 1st run, .25½; 2d run, .27½; 3d run, .29½; 4th run, .30½.

Almond, Bitter.....per lb.....	\$3.50	Ginger	\$4.50	Spearmint.....	\$6.00
" " F. F. P. A.....	4.50	Gingergrass	1.35	Spruce.....	.60
" Artificial.....	.75	Hemlock .....	.60	Tansy.....	4.75
" Sweet, True.....	.47-.57	Juniper Berries, twice rect....	1.30-1.50	Thyme, red, French.....	1.10
" Peach-kernel .....	.38-.40	Kananga, Java	4.00	" white, French.....	1.25
Amber, Crude.....	.13	Lavender, English.....	7.00	Vetivert, Bourbon.....	8.50
" Rectified .....	.20	" Cultivated	2.50	" Indian.....	42.00
Anise.....	1.10	" Fleurs, 28-30%.....	2.00	Wintergreen, artificial.....	.33
Aspic (Spike).....	1.20	Lemon.....	1.00	Wormwood.....	4.50
Bay, Porto Rico.....	3.50	Lemongrass.....	.80	Ylang Ylang.....	.50.00-65.00
Bay	2.10	Limes, expressed.....	2.00		
Bergamot, 37-38%.....	3.35	" distilled .....	.80		
Bergamot, 35%.....	3.05	Linaloe.....	2.75	BEANS.	
Birch (Sweet).....	2.25	Mace, distilled.....	.90		
Bois de Rose, Femelle.....	4.50	Mustard, natural.....	4.50	Tonka Beans, Angostura.....	.95
Cade.....	.20	" artificial.....	2.00	Surinam.....	.50
Cajeput.....	.55	Myrrhane, rect.....	.12	Para.....	.22
Camphor.....	.13	Neroli, petale.....	80.00-90.00	Vanilla Beans, Mexican.....	\$4.00-6.50
Caraway Seed	1.35	" artificial.....	17.00	" " Cut	3.00-3.25
Cardamom.....	20.00	Nutmeg .....	.90	" " Bourbon.....	2.00-3.00
Carvol.....	2.45	Orange, bitter.....	1.85	" " Tahiti.....	.50-1.00
Cassia, 75-80%.....	1.10	Orange, sweet.....	1.75		
Cedar, Leaf.....	.75	Origanum .....	.40	SUNDRIES.	
" Wood .....	.25	Orris Root, concrete.....(oz.)	3.50-4.50		
Cinnamon, Ceylon.....	8.00	Patchouly.....	4.50-5.50	Ambergris, black.....(oz.)	\$20.00
Citronella .....	.28	Pennyroyal.....	3.50	" gray.....	35.00
Cloves.....	.75	Peppermint, W. C.....	1.60-1.70	Civet, horns.....	1.75-1.85
Copaiba	1.25	Petit Grain, American.....	5.00	Cologne Spirit	2.70
Coriander.....	14.00	" French.....	5.50	Cumarin.....	3.40-3.50
Croton.....	.80	Pimento.....	2.25	Heliotropine.....	1.85-2.00
Cubeb.....	1.70	Rose.....(oz.)	5.75-6.50	Musk, Cab., pods.....(oz.)	8.00
Eucalyptus, Australian, 70%.....	.55	Rosemary, French.....	.75	" " grain.....	15.00
Fennel, Sweet.....	1.15	" Trieste.....	.65	" Tonquin, pods.....	18.00
" Bitter.....	.75	Sandalwood, East India.....	3.00-3.25	" " grain.....	22.00
Geranium, African.....	4.00-4.25	Sassafras, artificial.....	.36	" Artificial, per lb.....	2.00
" Bourbon	3.50	" natural.....	.80	Orris Root, Florentine, whole.....	.13
" French.....	11.00	Safrol .....	.55	Orris Root, powdered and granulated.....	.16
" Turkish.....	2.75	Savin.....	1.40-7.50	Talc, Italian.....	.01½-.01¾
				Terpineol.....	.40-.50
				Vanillin.....	.33-.35

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WANTED.—An up-to-date practical toilet and textile soap-maker who can assist in selling the product of a factory. Salary satisfactory, and commission given on all business secured through efforts. References required and exchanged. Confidential. X. Y. Z., care PERFUMER.

AGENTS WANTED.—Incomparable: Allen's Royal Talcum, Tooth and Foot Powders, and Royal Shaving Stick. At stores, or mail, 15 cents. Send 50 cents for sample outfit and "Terms to Agents." ALLEN PHARMACAL Co., Plainfield, N. J.

WANTED.—A second-hand small Day Sifter and Mixer, also a 50-Gallon Copper Kettle with Draw-off to be used in connection with a Gas Burner. Address THE HEFFRON Co., Syracuse, N. Y.

AMBERGRIS FOR SALE.—About 10 pounds genuine black; \$37.50 per pound, net cash, in this city directly after shipment. JOSEPH BONDY'S SONS, 19 Liberty Street, New York.

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PERFUMER.—German, six years' experience in laboratory and owning valuable prescriptions, among them many new preparations for America; very well versed in manufacturing complete line of Perfumes, Hairwashes, Pomades, Tooth preparations, Toilet Powders, etc., etc. Desires position where ambition and knowledge will be appreciated. Address, KETELS, care this journal.

POSITION WANTED AS SOAP-MAKER.—Twenty years' experience in all kinds of laundry and toilet soaps (boiled or cold process); floating soap; chips; barber, and all kinds of textile soaps. Address SOAP, care of this journal.

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